

BLACK IS WHITE

BY GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

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CHAPTER IX.

The Sorceress.

The next day, after a sleepless night, Frederic announced to his stepmother that he could no longer remain under his father's roof. He would find something to do in order to support himself. It was impossible to go on pretending that he loved or respected his father, and the sooner the farce was ended the better it would be for both of them.

She, too, had passed a restless night, a night filled with waking dreams as well as those which came in sleep. There was always an ugly, wriggly kris in those dreams of hers, and a

she'd said enough. You must be sensible. You will discover that I am very, very sensible. It is Lydia whom you love, not I."

"Before heaven, Yvonne, I do love her. That's what I cannot understand about myself." He was pacing the floor.

"But I understand," she said, quietly. "Now go away, please. And don't let me hear another word about leaving your father's house. You are not to take that step until I command you to go. Do you understand?"

He stared at her in utter bewilderment for a moment, and slowly nodded his head. Then he turned toward the door, shamed and humiliated beyond words.

He went swiftly down the stairs his father came out upon the landing above and leaned over the railing to watch his descent. A moment later Brood was knocking at Yvonne's door. He did not wait for an invitation to enter, but strode into the room without ceremony.

She was standing at the window that opened out upon the little stone balcony, and had turned swiftly at the sound of the rapping. Surprise gave way to an expression of displeasure.

"What has Frederic been saying to you?" demanded her husband curtly, after he had closed the door.

A faint sneer came to her lips. "Nothing, my dear James, that you would care to know," she said, smoldering anger in her eyes.

"You mean something that I shouldn't know," he grated.

"Ara you forgetting yourself, James?" coldly.

He stared at her incredulously. "Good Lord! Are you trying to tell me what I shall do or say?"

She came up to him slowly. "James, we must both be careful. We must not quarrel." Her hands grasped the lapel of his long lounging robe. There was an appealing look in her eyes that checked the harsh words even as they rose to his lips. He found himself looking into those dark eyes with the same curious wonder in his own that had become so common of late. Time and again he had been puzzled by something he saw in their liquid depths, something he could not fathom, no matter how deeply he probed.

"What is there about you, Yvonne, that hurts me—yes, actually hurts me—when you look at me as you're looking now?" he cried, almost roughly. "There is something in your eyes—there are times when you seem to be looking at me through eyes that are not your own. It's—it's quite uncanny. It you—"

"I assure you my eyes are all my own," she cried, flippantly, and yet there was a slight trace of nervousness in her manner. "Do you intend to be nice and good and reasonable, James? I mean about poor Frederic?"

His face clouded again. "Do you know what you are doing to the boy?" he asked bluntly.

"Quite as well as I know what you do to him," she replied quickly.

He stiffened. "Can't you see what it is coming to?"

"Yea. He was on the point of leaving your house, never to come back to it again. That's what it is coming to," she said, lively.

"Why—why, he'll starve!" cried the man, shaken in spite of himself. "He has never done a day's labor, he doesn't know how to earn a living. He—"

"And who is to blame? You, James, you! You have lied his hands, and have penned him up in—"

"We will not go into that," he interrupted coldly.

"Very well, I have advised him to bide his time."

"It sounds rather ominous."

"If he waits long enough you may discover that you love him and his going would give you infinite pain. Then is the time for him to go."

"Good heavens!" he cried, in astonishment. "What a remarkable notion of the fitness—"

"That will be his chance to repay you for all that you have done for him, James," said she, as calm as a May morning.

"By Jove, you are a puzzle to me!" he exclaimed, and a fine moisture came out on his forehead.

"Let the boy alone, James," she went on earnestly. "He is—"

"See here, Yvonne," he broke in sternly, "that is a matter we can't discuss. You do not understand, and I cannot explain certain things to you. I came here just now to ask you to be fair to him, even though I may not appear to be. You are—"

"That is also a matter we cannot discuss," said she calmly.

"But it is a thing we are going to discuss, just the same," said he. "Sit down, my dear, and listen to what I have to say. Sit down!"

For a moment he faced him defiantly. He was no longer angry, and there in lay the strength that opposed her. She could have held her own with him if he had maintained the angry attitude that marked the beginning of their interview. As it was her eyes fell after a brief struggle against the dominant power in his, and she obeyed, but not without a significant tribute to his superiority in the shape of an indignant snarl.

He took one of her hands in his, and stroked it gently, even patiently. "I will come straight to the point. Frederic is falling in love with you. Wait! I do not blame him. He cannot help

"You like me because I am his son," he cried hotly.

"If you were not his son I should despise you," she said deliberately, cruelly. He winced. "There, now,

himself. No more could I, for that matter, and his youth, which is a spur that I have lost. I have watched him, Yvonne. He is—to put it cold-bloodedly—losing his head. Leaving me out of the question altogether if you choose, do you think you are quite fair to him? I am not disturbed on your account or my own, but—well, can't you see what a cruel position we are likely to find ourselves?"

"Just a moment, James," she interrupted, sitting up very straight in the chair and meeting his gaze steadfastly. "Will you spare me the conjectures and come straight to the point, as you have said?"

He turned a shade paler. "Well," he began deliberately, "it comes to this,

"I am quite myself, James," she said coolly. "Can you deny that you think of her when you hold me in your arms; can you—"

"Yes!" he almost shouted. "I can and do deny!"

"Then you are lying to yourself, my husband," she said quietly. He faintly gasped.

"Good God, what manner of woman are you?" he cried hoarsely. "A sorceress? A—but no, it is not true!"

She snorted. "All women are sorceresses. They feel. Men only think. Poor Frederic! You try to hate him, James, but I have watched you when you were not aware. You search his face intently, almost in agony—for what? For the look that was his mother's—for the expression you loved in—"

He burst out violently. "Not By heaven, you are wrong there, my sorceress! I am not looking for Matilde in Frederic's face."

"For his father, that?" she inquired slowly.

The perspiration stood out on his brow. He made no response. His lips were compressed.

"You have uttered her name at last," she said wonderingly, after a long wait.

Brood started. "I—I—Oh, this is torture!"

"We must mend our ways, James. It may please you to know that I shall overlook your mental faithlessness to me. You may go on loving Matilde. She is dead. I am alive. I have the better of her, there, al—et. The day will come when she is dead in every sense of the word. In the meantime, I am content to enjoy life. Frederic is quite safe with me, James; safer than he is with you. And now let us have peace. Will you ring for tea?"

He sat down abruptly, staring at her with heavy eyes. She waited for a moment, and then crossed over to pull the old-fashioned bell-cord.

"We will ask Lydia and Frederic to join us, too," she said. "It shall be a family party, the five of us."

"Five?" he muttered.

"Yes," she said, without a smile. "Are you forgetting Matilde?"

CHAPTER X.

Or a Music-Master.

A month passed. Yvonne held the destiny of three persons in her hand. They were like figures on a chess board and she moved them with the sureness the inerring instinct of any skilled disciple of the philosopher's game. They were puppets; she ranged them about her stage in swift-changing pictures and applauded her own effectiveness. There were no rehearsals. The play was going on all the time, whether tragedy, comedy or chess.

But the three, Lydia alone faced the situation with courage. She was young, she was good, she was inexperienced, but she saw what was going on beneath the surface with a clarity of vision that would have surprised an older and more practiced person; and, seeing, was favored with the strength to endure pain that otherwise would have been unspurtable. She knew that Frederic was infatuated. She did not try to hide the truth from herself. The boy she loved was slipping away from her and only chance could set his feet back in the old path from which he blindly strayed. Her woman's heart told her that it was not love he felt for Yvonne. She was on her knees to me," he grated, the veins standing out on his temples.

Yvonne arose. She stood over him like an accusing angel.

"And to this day, James Brood—to this very hour, you are not certain that you did right in casting her off!"

"I tell you, I was certain—I was sure of—"

"Then why do you still love her?"

"Are you mad?" he gasped. "Good God, woman, how can you ask that question of me, knowing that I love you with all my heart and soul? How—"

"With all your heart, yes! But with your soul? No! That other woman has your soul. I have heard your soul speak and it speaks of her—yes, to her! Night after night, in your sleep, James Brood, you have cried out to 'Matilde!' You have sobbed out your love for her, as you have been doing for twenty years or more. In your sleep, your soul has been with her. With me at your side, you have cried to 'Matilde!' You have passed your hand over my face and murmured 'Matilde!' Not once have you uttered the word 'Yvonne!' And now, you come to me and say: 'We will come straight to the point!' Well, now you may come straight to the point. But do not forget in blaming me, that you love another woman!"

He was petrified. Not a drop of blood remained in his face.

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He started guiltily. "I—I—Oh, this is torture!"

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Established by E. E. Peck.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, March 13, 1915.

The One Man Board.

The new State roads bill now before the General Assembly is very drastic in its requirements, and will prove very expensive in its operation. By this bill all power is taken away from the State board of roads now made up of one man from each county, and centered in one man. He is to hold office for six years at a high salary of \$5000 a year, with power to appoint as many engineers as he pleases and fix their salaries. This man is to be the absolute monarch of the roads construction and maintenance business, and the whole State will have to bow to his dictation. He will see only such roads as he pleases and naturally he will see first only those roads centering in the city of Providence. For it goes without saying that this roads monarch will be a Providence man. The outlying counties like Newport and Washington, will have to take the leavings, if there are any, and look happy, however they may feel. The old county board after twelve years of experience are to be shorn of all their power and authority, but as a sop they are confined in office at the same salary. The bill is certainly not in the interest of economy, whatever else may be said of it. Under this act the chief engineer is all powerful. He can spend the State's money wherever and as he pleases, and there is no limit to the amount he can spend in one locality. The State is to be taxed three cents on a hundred dollars, and \$350,000 is to be spent each year by this man.

In the first place the bill puts too much power in one man. In the second place it creates a very expensive machine for spending the people's money. In the third place it is wrong to continue the old board in office at the same salary as heretofore if the bulk of their duties are to be removed from them. In short there is no real need for such an act. The present county board may have made some mistakes in the past. But their experience certainly is worth something. They are as well qualified to appoint a competent engineer as is the Governor or the Senate. If this engineer is appointed by the board he will then be responsible to some one and all parts of the State will stand some show of getting some of his services. There is absolutely nothing that can be accomplished by this bill that cannot be accomplished without it and much expense be saved to the State.

We believe that one man power is not good for the people. Neither do we believe in centralization of power in one place. Every part of the State should have an equal show. But this cannot be obtained by the bill now before the Assembly.

Room for More Improvement.

The papers are making much of the fact that the trade balance in January was in favor of the United States to the extent of \$145,506,996. This looks well and sounds well. But how did we get it? Not by largely increased exports as these papers would have us believe, but by decreased imports. For the seven months of war our exports amounted to \$1,334,660,143 as against \$1,621,802,686 in the corresponding seven months of last year. While our imports in the war period were only \$880,732,238 as compared with \$1,067,732,488 during the seven months of peace. This does not show any improved business. It only shows that the nations at war had less stuff to send us. Had it not been for the war this country would have been flooded with cheap made foreign goods under the Wilson free trade bill. It is the war alone that has saved the Democratic party from being overwhelmed by the indignant protest of millions of American laborers. People talk of hard times caused by the war. We had the hard times before the war began, and had it not been for a gigantic war which prevented the manufacture and export of foreign, pauper made goods this country would now be passing through the toughest times in its history. It is to be hoped that before Europe gets in condition to make the United States again its dumping ground this administration will have returned to innocuous desuetude and an administration with wisdom to govern will have taken its place.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

There is a great deal of feeling among the farmers and cattle men of this State in regard to what they claim is the unnecessary killing of cattle, sheep and swine supposed to be affected with the foot and mouth disease. It is claimed that in many instances animals have been killed on mere suspicion, when there was no proof that they were affected with the disease. A delegation of farmers from the north part of the State called on the Governor on Monday to protest against the unnecessary slaughter. This delegation severely scored the methods used in stamping out the foot and mouth disease, saying that in some instances hogs which were infected in a very mild form or with some other disease were slaughtered. It was alleged that indiscriminate killing had struck terrible blows at many of the owners and es-

pecially those owning milk routes. It was charged that veterinarians were lax in conducting the investigation.

It was stated that one man had a herd of 22 cattle condemned by the authorities on the ground that it was infected. He took the matter up with Congressman Kennedy, and an expert from Washington sent here to investigate found that the animals did not have the hoof and mouth disease.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently issued an order which affects Rhode Island. This order prohibits the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the counties of Bristol and Washington to certain portions of the United States except for slaughter. It also stops the interstate movement of animals for any purpose from those portions of Kent, Newport and Providence counties within a radius of five miles of any infected or exposed premises and prevents the movement of animals mentioned into portions of counties specified except for slaughter.

The order also restricts the interstate movement from the counties of Kent, Newport and Providence of dressed carcasses, hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of the animals mentioned, and hay, straw and fodder and equipment which might have been in contact with cattle in the infected districts. The order also requires the cleaning and disinfecting of certain railroad cars.

A Providence Characteristic.

The people of Providence never let anything get away from them if they can help it. They have saddled a Metropolitan Park System on the State at an expense of several millions of dollars, primarily for the benefit of that city. They have made the State erect a wharf wholly for that city at large expense and now they ask for several thousand dollars a year from the State's treasury to maintain it. There is not a session of the General Assembly goes by that the City Solicitor is not instructed to appear before it and ask for something for that city. The last move is to get the State's money for building and repairing her roads and streets. Here is the resolution unanimously passed by the City Council of that city:

It is as follows: "Resolved, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to appear before the General Assembly to advocate such amendments to the act relative to the State Road Commission as will provide that the city of Providence shall have its proper share of the expenditure of any sums of money for the construction and repair of main highways within the said city."

The only thing the country towns get from the State is the money for the State roads. These roads are used and worn out by the city automobiles and heavy teams. In fact the City of Providence is more benefitted by good country roads than all the rest of the State. Now it wants to take the money required to build and repair these roads to spend on the streets of Providence.

Mail service from the United States to Great Britain will be discontinued until March 18, owing to the dockhand strike at Liverpool, the only present mailing port in England. The White Star liner Arabic, to have sailed from New York March 10, will not sail until March 20, and the American liner Philadelphia, to have sailed March 19, will not sail until March 19. The American liner St. Louis will sail March 20.

President Wilson has postponed his trip to the Panama Exposition on account of business at Washington. His place is at the Capitol during these exciting times. Secretary Bryan does not seem to be needed at Washington. He can travel where he pleases. It would be a blessing to the country if he would take his trunk and travel to Lincoln, Nebraska.

The New York Herald says the Germans have stopped all traffic on the roads between the frontier and towns in western Flanders, fearing the disclosure of the details concerning a new concentration of troops for the next effort against Caisis. The Kaiser is expected on the western front to witness the new attack.

Citizens of German descent in this country and other sympathizers of Germany have been credited with heavy buying of the latest German war loan. It is believed in Wall Street that a syndicate of business men bought last week fully \$4,000,000 of German war bonds.

Roumania is negotiating in the United States for war supplies which include 200,000 rifles and 200,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The order amounts to \$13,000,000. Evidently Roumania means to be ready for war, or at least to defend herself.

A London report says J. P. Morgan & Co. have \$10,000 American horses for sale, but the price is high. Morgan & Co. can be relied upon not to sell anything, not even horses at a loss.

At present the world needs all of the wheat produced in the United States. Eventually it will need all of the coal. As to these two items conservation is the best policy.

The trial of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit has been set for April 19. It is a mere coincidence that this will be the anniversary of the first bloodshed of our two greatest wars?

In response to Earl Kitchener's call on Oxford and Cambridge universities for recruits, two-thirds of the under-graduates of the two universities have joined the army, the total being close to 6000.

The Panama canal has been closed to all but light-draft vessels by a slide in the Culebra cut. These slides are getting to be altogether too numerous.

One Hundred Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of March 11, 1815.)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Peace having happily taken place between the United States and Great Britain, it is desirable to guard against accidents, which during the period of war in Europe, might tend to interrupt it; and it is believed, in particular, that the navigation of American vessels exclusively by American seamens, either natives or such as are already naturalized, would not only conduce to the attainment of that object, but also, to increase the number of our seamen, and, consequently, render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, who might be recalled by their governments, under circumstances the most inconvenient to the United States. I recommend the subject therefore to Congress, and, in deciding upon it, I am persuaded, that they will sufficiently estimate the policy of manifesting to the world a desire, on all occasions, to cultivate harmony with other nations by my reasonable accommodations which do not impair the enjoyment of any reasonable rights of a free and independent people. The example on the part of the American government will merit, and may be expected to receive, a reciprocal attention from all the friendly powers of Europe.

JAMES MADISON.

Fifty Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of March 11, 1861.)

THE JAMESTOWN FERRY.

We notice by the proceedings of the General Assembly that it is the intention of the owners of the ferry property to discontinue the ferry between this city and Jamestown. We understand that the owners are not willing to continue the ferry at the present rate of ferrage and as the islanders protest against an increase, with the present accommodations, there seems to be no other alternative than to discontinue the ferry. An effort was made last week to sell the ferry but for want of a favorable offer it was bid in. We suggested a few weeks since that an effort should be made to procure a steam ferry boat, but we do not learn that the suggestion was acted upon and under the circumstances, we are forced to say, that it will serve the islanders right to take away this accommodation, for there can be no question of the ability of our island friends to procure a steamer, or the possibility of its not paying handsomely for the investment. An effort was made some weeks since to procure a steam ferry boat to run between Bristol Ferry at Portsmouth and Bristol, and as a petition has been presented to the General Assembly for a charter of this company we presume the object has been accomplished. Some thing must be done by the Jamestown people, and if every landholder would do something the steamer could be procured and the tax be light.

Our city quota is now so nearly completed that it requires little effort on the part of our citizens to complete it. During the past week we have put into the service fifteen men, twelve of whom count directly for us and the other three for the State at large. We do not know the number enlisted throughout the State, but probably there are enough to give the city six men, which would leave us deficient twenty men. Ten of them should be procured this week and if those liable to the draft should avail themselves of the State aid, making up the deficiency, it would greatly assist, as all so put in are sure to count for the city and stand where the principal lines. Those who have enlisted this week for the army are Israel F. Lake, Jr., for the Fourth Regiment; John Ramsden, Adolphus A. Chappell, Charles S. Devens, for Battery B; and William M. Minkler.

At the last meeting of the city council an effort was made to notify the owners of several buildings that they must tear down or repair them, otherwise steps would be taken to declare them nuisances which would be abated by law. The buildings designated are: a house on the corner of Cornhill and Prospect Hill streets, a house next north of the lead works, the storehouse belonging to E. T. Allen on Long wharf, and the house belonging to Mr. J. D. Northam on Long wharf, some time since nearly destroyed by fire. Owing to some informality the resolution was referred to the committee on highways, and from the expressed sentiments of the members of the city council, the resolution will be passed at the next meeting unless the owners of the property set in the meantime.

Captain William Messer, William G. Peckham, William Oman, Jr., of this city, and Joseph Eaton, Jr., and others of Narragansett, have purchased the schooner Elizabeth English, now at Philadelphia, for \$18,000 cash. She will sail from this port and be commanded by Captain Elijah W. Potter, who is part owner, late of schooner Young America. We are glad to notice that our citizens are beginning to appreciate the advantages of this species of investment, as it affords employment for various classes of citizens, and brings money into the place instead of being a constant drain on our resources.

The Thames Street Methodist Society are endeavoring to procure so many \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a new church edifice on the site of their present place of worship. The society is large, but not wealthy, consequently they must solicit help from outside, after raising one fourth among themselves.

We find by the report of Adjutant General Mullan that Newport had furnished 54 officers, six of whom have died and twenty are still in the service.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

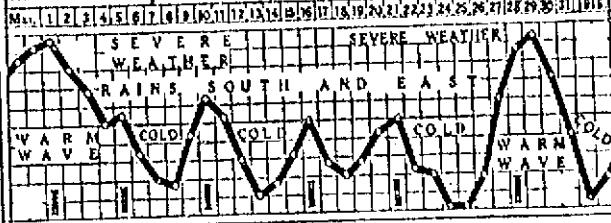
(Newport Mercury of March 13, 1890.)

QUEEN ESTHER.

The three performances of Queen Esther, given at the Opera House this week for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors monument fund were a complete success in every particular. The King and Queen, Mr. H. H. Smith and Mrs. W. J. Lyon; Zeresh, Mrs. H. H. Smith, and Mordecai, Mr. T. M. Seabury, Jr. are well known in Newport for their musical talents, as they form the popular quartette at the United Congregational Church. Mr. Smith was a very majestic king, Mrs. Lyon a modest and gracious queen. She was ably assisted by the little "tot" Willie Dawley.

Mr. William Carr made an ideal Haman, and Mrs. W. H. Tibbets, as the proprietress, was very impressive as she strode across the stage in her sable garments. Miss Ellen Maxwell, the

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Temperatures of March will average a little below normal, but will go to such extremes that the average is of no great importance. These extremes will be very important as they will cause thaws and severe frosts. High temperatures will cross meridian 90 near March 1, moving eastward, and then lay up and down. About March 25, when a severe cold wave will reach meridian 90, moving eastward, another high temperature wave will reach meridian 90 and a second cold wave will follow it.

During the five days centering on March 5 and 23, look out for severe storms. Near those dates heavy rains are expected in all southern and eastern sections.

March will be noted for excessive rains in all States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and all States and provinces bordering on the Atlantic.

California coast sections will continue to get large amounts of rain during March, and the Hawaii Islands will be flooded and storm-swept. Great storms and floods are expected in the East Indies during March.

Treble line represents seasonal normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C., March 13, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 14 to 18, warm wave 13 to 17, cool wave 16 to 20. This disturbance will cause excessive rains in southern states and eastern sections. Cold weather will follow, with a cold wave in northwest, heavier snows in northeast. Storm forces will be from about a little above normal intensities.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about March 18, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, great central valley 20 to 22, eastern sections 23. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about March 18, great central valleys 20, eastern sections 22. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about March 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25.

This will be the storm of the Winter months and as it comes a little late for a severe Winter storm it will surprise some who do not read these bulletins. You should prepare for a bad storm generally, including a cold wave that will freeze vegetation further south than usual. The cold wave is expected to cross meridian 90 moving eastward not far from March 24.

This storm happens to come near the equinoctial storm date but we do not know the equinoxes cause storms; they only increase the force of storms that occur near them. Of course these storms do not reach all parts of the con-

tinent but if you watch the dates you will be convinced that some great force of nature is at work about that time.

From latitude 38 southward most of the country will get very heavy rains from this storm and the soil will be well soaked with water. This will be the real beginning of a wet crop season for most sections south of latitude 38.

Again we urge the planters of the southern states to plant corn instead of cotton. Truck gardening in the south

states should be profitable if conducted for a wet season. Rice should do exceedingly well where not destroyed by floods. The old rice should be sharpened up as the rapid growth of grass and weeds will require it. The plow is not always good in wet weather.

Our advice to farmers and dealers to unload their grain about Feb. 10 proved to be good. Grain took a wonderful dip about and immediately following that date. One of our ambitions is to be able to give good advice as to the probable trend of grain and cotton on future markets. We are nearing the perfection of our long range weather forecast system and by its aid we should be able to give valuable advice to all concerned as to when to buy and sell. Through this system farmers should always be able to get the best prices for their products and dealers should always be able to make fair profits. With this system completed millers would not need to hedge in order to carry a stock of mill stuff and bakers would not need to take such great risks in buying stocks of flour.

MAX G. ANDERSON, 65, who controlled a chain of vaudeville houses in the middle west, died at his home in New York of a complication of diseases.

H. H. Nickerson, 61, a well known former railway president, died at North Wayne, N. J., after a prolonged illness.

W. M. T. Thorneley, 70, a

trustee of the Peckham Bros.

Charles Peckham, Millard

F. Smith, Ashton G. Barker, Alden P.

Barker, James H. Barker, James T.

Peckham, Arthur W. Chase, Fred F.

Webber, Wm. L. Brown.

Delegates to Layman's Association.

Wm. L. Brown and James H. Barker.

Reserve Delegates, Wm. L. Peckham

and George H. Irish. Fourteen standing

committees were appointed.

The resignation was accepted of Mr.

C. Leroy Grinnell of Newport, who has

been serving as organist at the after-

noon service for the past two years, and

GREAT ADVANCE BY THE BRITISH

Most Important For Long Time
In Western War Zone

GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED

Enemy Driven Back Nearly Two Miles on Line About That Distance Wide—Victors Hold Gains Which Bring Them Close to Point From Which They Were Driven Last October—Gains Claimed by Germans in Fighting in Poland—Turks' Dardanelles Artillery Reported Weakening

The victory won by the British troops north of La Bassée, where they captured the village of Neuve-Chapelle, appears from additional details of the affair to have been much more thorough and extensive than was at first imagined.

This was unquestionably the greatest single advance which the British have made since the fighting entered upon its present stage.

In addition to the capture of Neuve-Chapelle itself, the British offensive resulted in the occupation of German trenches over a front of about a mile and a half, the attack reaching its furthest point one and a quarter miles beyond the village. Thus the British troops advanced nearly two miles on a line about that distance wide.

The British are holding their gains, despite a number of German counter-attacks. The official communiqué issued by the French war office says the enemy has suffered heavily in his efforts to win back Neuve-Chapelle.

The British showed activity in another direction, a squadron of their armament bombarding the German positions in Westende successfully.

Despite German statements that the French offensive in the Champagne district had ended in failure, the French war office takes occasion to announce "noteworthy progress" in that section, specifying that this was accomplished in the face of the most determined resistance by the enemy.

Mention of the fact that the British are now within a short distance of Aulnois recalls the attack made last October by General Smith-Dorrien, when with one army corps he forced his way to that village in an effort to reach Fismes, on the road between La Bassée and Lille, but was eventually obliged to retire.

The present British advance is nearly as far as Smith-Dorrien got. It is important also in that it gives a base for straightening out the lines on the frontier west of Lille and also gives the allies possession of a region that should dominate the surrounding territory.

Unofficial dispatches from the eastern front indicate that in the great battle now joined in northern Poland the German thrust toward the Vistula will be through Przasnysz.

As if they regard that often captured and recaptured town as an important base it is known that fresh army corps withdrawn from the Niemen and sent in from the interior of Germany, all shifted with the speed the Germans railways can put forth, are massing around Chorzelle, almost on the East Prussian border and in the neighborhood of Miawa, for their southerly movement.

So far as can be ascertained from private sources at Petrograd the Germans now have only enough men around Auszowo to protect the left bank of their forces besieging Ossowitz.

The official German statement reports that a Russian force, size not mentioned, which attempted to break through the Austro-Hungarian line, was annihilated, while in other sections of Poland about 3200 prisoners were taken. It is said that six officers and 900 men were taken prisoners northwest of Ostrolenka, while more prisoners were captured in the Plitza region.

Dispatches say that in the Carpathians the Austrians have relinquished their centre of operations from their right bank because of the defeat at Stanislau and are concentrating the fight around Uzok pass and Gorlitz.

Reports from Tenedos say that the Turkish armament in the Dardanelles grows weaker daily, and that the last bombardment by the allied warships badly damaged the forts at Chanak-Halesi. Two big cruisers spent the night in the straits protecting the vessels engaged in mine-sweeping.

Dispatches from Rome indicate that the German ambassador, Prince von Buelow, has renewed his negotiations with the Italian government with the object of securing the continued neutrality of that country in return for territorial concessions in Austria-Austria, however, is said to be opposed to making any such concessions as would satisfy Italy.

MOST DRASIC STEP

Power of British Defense of Realm Act Greatly Extended

The British house of commons gave the government authority to take over the control of the entire engineering trade of the country and to place it under a centralized management for the purpose of increasing the output of munitions of war.

The drastic amendment to the defense of the realm act was unexpectedly presented to the house of commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George.

His present was that the government must be empowered to commandeer all factories required for war purposes. Up to the present time firms and factories already producing war material could be taken under government control.

With the war area extending and the size of the army and navy constantly increasing, the government found that something must be done to keep the fighting branches supplied with arms and ammunition.

BALKANS GREATLY STIRRED

Population of Four Kingdoms Loudly Clamoring For War

The Balkan tribes which have been kept in a measure smothered are blazing forth afresh. In Greece Kalinis, one of the strong men of the country, was unable to form a cabinet to succeed that of Venizelos and Gounaris undertook the task.

In Bulgaria a similar crisis exists, the popular opinion favoring war on the side of the allies and the monarchy appearing to want to pursue a neutral course.

In Roumania the government has been given authority to proclaim martial law, one of the preliminaries of the opening of hostilities. Italy also is wavering between neutrality and participation.

The diversity of interests of these different nations renders united action difficult, but the campaign toward Constantinople makes it difficult to restrain Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece from attempting to get into a position to demand certain "rights."

SUBMARINE IS SUNK

German Sent to Bottom by British Torpedo Destroyer

The German submarine U-12 has been sent to the bottom, according to a statement issued by the British admiralty.

The submarine, according to the official announcement, was rammed by the British torpedo boat destroyer Ariel.

The U-12 was one of the more powerful of the German submarines, with a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, and had a speed of seventeen knots on the surface and twelve knots submerged.

In the first admiralty report it was stated that the submarine sunk by the Ariel was the U-20, one of the newest underwater craft. Later, however, it was learned that the vessel was the U-12, one of the smaller and older submarines, which had paid more than one visit to British waters since the war began, and had done considerable damage to British shipping. Of her crew of twenty-eight, ten were saved.

REPRISALS THREATENED

Germany Wants Her Prisoners Treated With Customary Honors

In German naval circles it is declared that a searching investigation will be instituted into the report that the British admiralty intends to withhold the customary honorable imprisonment conditions from German submarine crews made captives, and that Great Britain places such Germans under special restrictions retaliatory measures may be adopted.

German naval officials claim that should Great Britain take the action she contemplates this will not affect the submarine war plans nor have any influence on the spirit of the crews.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS

Vermilion Causing Rapid Spread of Disease in Serbia

Americans arriving at Berlin from Serbia report that the entire country is suffering greatly from an epidemic of diseases like typhus, typhoid and recurrent fever.

Typhus, otherwise known in Serbia as spotted fever, is reported to be particularly dangerous because no remedy is known. The disease is spread by vermin and the percentage of deaths is said to be very high.

The gravity of the epidemic is enhanced greatly by the scarcity of physicians.

OBTAINED FALSE PAPERS

Man Guilty of Passport Fraud Gets Off With Light Sentence

Charles Hurode, one of the six persons indicted in an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States in obtaining false American passports for German reservists, pleaded not guilty at New York to one of three indictments against him, and to the second count of another.

District Attorney Marshall, in recommending a light sentence for Hurode, announced that Hans A. von Weddel, who also was indicted and who fled the country, had been captured and would be returned here. He said von Weddel was the chief conspirator in the case.

Federal Judge Neterer sentenced Hurode to serve three years in the Atlanta penitentiary. The maximum penalty that could be inflicted under the indictment is twelve years.

TREES WRECK ZEPPELIN

Seventeen of Crew of German Airship Killed in Belgium

The Amsterdam Telegraph's Tigrion, Belgium, correspondent confirms the report of the destruction there of Zeppelin airship L-8, which was forced to make a hurried descent, owing to a derangement of its motors.

The correspondent says the airship collided with some trees and smashed its cars, and that seventeen of its crew of forty-one men were killed.

Robbers Clean Out Postoffice

Burglars broke into the postoffice at North Chelmsford, Mass., blew open the safe, wrecking it and the postoffice, and escaped. They got \$1600 in stamps, \$200 in cash and money order books.

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl a Bride

Marie Samano, 14 years old, of Wakefield, Mass., was married to Joseph Lebrato, who was one of the three admirers of the girl that her parents included in a wedding.

His present was that the government must be empowered to commandeer all factories required for war purposes. Up to the present time firms and factories already producing war material could be taken under government control.

ELUSIVE SEA

ROVER IN PORT

Prinz Eitel Friedrich Arrives at

Newport News

SCARRED BY LONG SERVICE

Reported to Have Been Chased to Three-Mile Limit by British Cruisers

—Ship William P. Frye of Bath Was Sunk by German After Captain and Crew Were Taken Off Despite Protests of Skipper—Washington Considers the Case

Officers of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which put in at Newport News, Va., confirmed reports that the American sailing ship William P. Frye, owned by Harold M. Sewall of Bath, Me., was among the craft sunk by the cruiser.

It was said to have been sunk in the south Atlantic Jan. 27, because alleged to be carrying contraband. Captain Kleine, his wife and crew of twenty-five were saved. The Frye sailed from Seattle for Queenstown, Nov. 2, with a full cargo of wheat.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich, another of the elusive German sea rovers, which have been destroying commerce of the allies on the seven seas, slipped into port, presumably eluding the British and French cruisers along the coast, in need of repairs, coal and provisions for her crew, and with 326 prisoners taken from prizes.

All her officers preserved the strictest silence, and her captain at once dispatched a message, telling of his arrival and the condition of his ship, to the German embassy at Washington.

Scarred by the red rust and salt of her months at sea, the German auxiliary was painted white on one side and black on the other. It was reported in marine circles that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich had been chased to the three-mile limit by a British cruiser, but, as the German captain had sealed the lips of his officers, it was not confirmed.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich started on her career as a warship from Tsingtao. One of her exploits was the sinking of the British steamer Charitas off Chile early in December. The records do not show when she entered the south Atlantic.

PROTESTS UNHEeded

Captain of the Frye Tells of the Sinking of His Ship

Captain Kichne, master of the four-masted ship William P. Frye, made the following statement:

"Despite my protestations that I was the American master of an American ship, the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich sank the William P. Frye on the morning of Jan. 23, blowing a gaping hole through her vitals with a charge of dynamite.

"I was almost becalmed when the German ship appeared about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 27. My ship was barely moving and I paid no attention to the first order from the Dutchman to lay to. However, she bore down on me and I brought my craft to a standstill.

"After learning that I carried a cargo of wheat, the German captain told me that it was contraband and he intended to destroy it. I protested, but no attention was paid to my statement.

"A German officer and a squad of men were sent aboard the ship and I and my crew were set to work throwing grain overboard. The German sighted another vessel, also becalmed, and made for her. He returned about 10 o'clock at night, having sent the other ship to the bottom, as I afterward ascertained.

"Evidently the grain was not being thrown overboard fast enough to suit the German skipper, for he sent half a hundred of his men aboard soon afterward and the work went on for hours without interruption. However, it was slow at best and I was informed next morning that my ship would be sent to the bottom, which was done.

"As soon as I was informed that my ship was to be sent to the bottom, I, my wife and two boys and the crew made for the German cruiser in our boats. We were taken on board and shown every courtesy throughout the remainder of the voyage.

"For two weeks before making this port the German ship molested no ships of any kind and always avoided them, not wishing to give the English cruisers any wind of her intention.

"Last night while nearing the Capes the wireless apparatus on board the German ship informed us that there were four English warships in our immediate vicinity, two of which seemed very close. However, we steered them and made this port in safety."

President Wilson, in Washington, issued the following statement:

"A most searching inquiry will be made and whatever action is taken will be based on the result of that inquiry." The president took the initiative in directing the investigation and will have a personal hand in it.

Great Amusement Enterprise

A \$7,000,000 corporation was chartered at Boston to operate a chain of moving picture houses throughout New England. It will be known as the Olympia Theatres, Inc.

Two Children Perish in Flames

Two children of Melvin Archer, Bernard, 5, and Howard, 3, perished in a fire that destroyed the family home at Marlboro, Me. The parents and five children escaped.

New Republic in Portugal

General Bento has been proclaimed president of the "Republic of Northern Portugal" by a congress of Democrats.

10 REINFORCE

SMALL CRAFT

Fletcher to Have Two Battle-

ships In Mexican Waters

STATEMENT FROM CARRANZA

Denies That Obregon Has Barred Food From Capital—Clear Implication From Washington That Foreigners Must Be Protected—Administration Blames Obregon For Trouble

After a conference with President Wilson Secretary Daniels ordered two warships of the Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the fleet had choice of the warships that are to go to Vera Cruz to reinforce the small craft already there. The only specification Daniels made was that one of the ships should be a flagship, in order to put an officer of high rank in command of the forces. It is admitted that the gravity of the Mexican situation has reached the straining point.

Admiral Fletcher selected the armored cruiser Washington, now in Haitian waters with Rear Admiral Caperton, and the battleship Georgia, commanded by Captain Coontz, now at Guantanamo, to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The Washington carries 41 officers and 902 men and is commanded by Commander Beach. The Georgia is one of the first line battleships of the third division. She carries 49 officers and 912 men. The Washington is a little faster than the Georgia and both ships should be at Vera Cruz by Thursday night.

General Carranza has made a preliminary reply to the American representations, denying, generally, the existence of conditions in Mexico City which the United States has called upon him to improve.

In a statement, made orally to American Consul Hillman at Vera Cruz, which was laid before President Wilson, and the cabinet, Carranza denied that Obregon, his commander in Mexico City, had prevented food from reaching the Mexican capital or that he had sent supplies away.

Carranza's oral statement was taken in official quarters to forecast the tenor of his formal answer, now being drafted. Generally it was regarded in administration quarters as favorable, and as an indication that Carranza would no longer approve any inconvenience to foreigners.

President Wilson said that the latest note sent to Carranza called to his attention the serious situation reported to exist in Mexico City and called on him to protect foreigners in the capital. He added that evacuation of the city was the principal thing to be feared.

There are in Mexico City 25,000 foreigners, 2600 of them Americans, and the safety of these is threatened by the announced intention of Carranza to order the evacuation of the city by Obregon's forces.

The administration blames Obregon for all the trouble. Carranza has been told so in terms that are not possible of misunderstanding. His responsibility as leader of one dominant faction has been brought home to him.

American citizens have again been warned to leave Mexico City in view of the critical situation that has arisen there. Secretary Bryan announced that transportation facilities would be sought for as many as desired to leave.

DENIED MILITARY HONORS

Captured Crew of German Submarine Under Special Restrictions

The British admiralty announces that it is not justified in extending honors to the captured crews of German submarine boats, owing to their methods, and that it is intended to segregate them under special restrictions pending their possible conviction at the conclusion of peace.

The admiralty states that this ruling applies to the twenty-nine officers and men of German submarine U-8, which was sunk recently off Dover.

Wilson Postpones Visit to Fair

The president formally declined the invitation to him to visit the San Francisco exposition "at present."

HIVES ON NECK ITCHED AND BURNED

Unsightly, Spread to Top of Head, Caused Hair to Fall Out in Combustion, Kept Awake at Night, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed,

Story of the Mexican Revolution

MOVEMENT HEADED BY CARRANZA AIMS TO ESTABLISH CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

(The better element in Mexico is behind Carranza because of his honesty and integrity and the fact that he stands for a government of principle and not of men.)

The view of the ordinary American citizen in regard to Mexico is that it has become just one Provisional President after another. Changes have been so kaleidoscopic and the daily news has been so conflicting that it has become almost impossible for "the man on the street" to understand the true situation in the Republic to the south of us.

His exasperation has reached a point where he now dismisses the whole affair with a comment that "a lot of bandits seem to be fighting among themselves in Mexico as to who shall be allowed the privilege of looting the country and I reckon Uncle Sam will have to step in out of these days and straighten things out."

The one significant fact that has served to make Americans believe that possibly behind the present turmoil in Mexico may be after all something big and serious, has been the broad humanitarian view that President Wilson has consistently taken in regard to the Mexican revolution.

A brief history of the present revolutionary movement in Mexico tends to clear up many of the things that have remained incomprehensible to Americans and sheds a light on the entire situation that gives a true understanding of the conditions in that country as they exist today.

The present revolution actually had its inception with Francisco Madero in 1910. Most Americans are familiar with the rapid and unexpected triumph of Madero over Diaz, but it is not generally known that Madero's regime failed to be a success and live up to the high hopes and expectations that had been born with it, because he had been too generous in compromising with the reactionaries and that they on account of their dominance of the two hold-over houses of Congress were able to defeat all his plans for the betterment of his people.

Assassination of Madero.

The shameful assassination at the instigation of Huerta excited such a feeling of indignation in the United States as to make President Wilson's stand in refusing to recognize the Government set up by Huerta on the dead body of Madero, as being entirely just and in keeping with the best traditions of this country.

Madero's death put the old clerics, reactionaries and clerics back again in power. This necessitated that the struggle Madero had successfully waged must again be taken up, and accordingly there came into existence with the new movement a new kaleidoscope that has run from one end of Mexico to the other: "Justice and Reform and no compromise."

The first man to refuse to accept the authority of the dictator Huerta and to fling into his face a bitter defiance was Venustiano Carranza, then Governor of the State of Coahuila.

Carranza has been one of the strongest supporters of Madero and during the previous revolution had acted as Minister of War in the assassinated President's provisional cabinet.

Carranza's patriotic stand drew the attention of all liberty-loving Mexicans to Coahuila and there soon rallied around the Governor's standard a number of high-minded and patriotic Mexicans, who banded together to overthrow the usurper Huerta and re-establish a constitutional government in Mexico.

Accordingly it was under these circumstances the much heard of but little understood plan of Guadalupe came into existence. The main planks of this plan are as follows:

"For the organization of the military forces necessary to make compunction with our purposes, we name as First Chief of the forces which shall be called 'Constitutionalists,' Don Venustiano Carranza, Governor of the State of Coahuila.

"On the occupation by the Constitutional forces of the City of Mexico, the Executive power shall be taken charge of by Don Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the forces, or who ever may be substituted in command.

"The president ad interim of the Republic shall convolve general elections as soon as peace shall have been established, delivering the power to the person who shall be elected."

Genesis of Revolution.

This was the genesis of the revolution against Huerta, which, as can be seen, is its one big hope, the establishment of a constitutional form of government in Mexico. Following this plumbum, the necessary reforms

"I had a dreadful fall last night."

"Tell me of it, Egbert."

"My wife was talking; I hung on every word, and then, and then—"

"Yes, yes, and then?"

"Her voice broke!"—Harvard Lam-

poon.

"What's the matter, little boy? Are you lost?"

"No, but Gran'ma is. I wish her not to let go my hand."—Life.

"I'm invited to one of these big gilded seven-course banquets this evening, but I have to go home first."

"What for?"

"A square meal."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Caller—Majorie, if you drink so much tea you will be an old maid.

Marjorie—I don't believe that at all. Macdonalds lots of tea and she's been married twice an' isn't an old maid yet.

thereby such action would be conducive to establishing permanent peace in Mexico. The convention unanimously rejected his resignation and passed a vote of confidence in the First Chief.

After Carranza had established a government in the national capital he issued a call to all the military leaders and governors of States who had signed the plan of Guadalupe to meet in convention on October 1st, in Mexico City, for the purpose of drafting a program of reforms and to name a date for the calling of general elections.

Villa, ever since his first break with Carranza, had been throwing obstacles in the way of a successful pacification of the country. In order to show him that he harbored no ill feelings Carranza named Villa to go with General Obregon on a secret mission to settle a local strife in the State of Sonora. Villa in the course of this negotiations became so incensed at Obregon,

thereby such action would be conducive to establishing permanent peace in Mexico. The convention unanimously rejected his resignation and passed a vote of confidence in the First Chief.

Villa and his army of the North had refused to send delegates to this convention. In a last effort to settle the difference between the Division of the North and the remainder of the Constitutional army, certain leaders among the Constitutionalists proposed that a commission be sent to treat with Villa and that the convention itself adjourn from Mexico City to Aguascalientes. Carranza, foreseeing as afterwards came to pass, the callousness of this action, opposed it, but finally allowed the delegates of their own volition to move to Aguascalientes to treat with the chiefs of the Northern Division.

Primarily the purpose of the Aguascalientes meeting was simply to co-

OUTLOOK FOR WAR-RIDDEN COUNTRY BRIGHTER THAN MOST AMERICANS REALIZE; PEACE SOON TO REIGN

(Carranza will establish a constitutional form of government based on the ideals of Madero. Necessary reforms that the people demand will be enacted for the betterment of all.)

the convention? That Villa relive or we will fight him and uphold the resolution of the convention, Villa's movement being with the understanding that Carranza will be forced to retire?

The reply we received from General Gutierrez was that he had given Villa the command of the forces which were to fight against Carranza; that he had violated the fundamental resolution of the convention, which was the basis of the whole agreement and the essential condition of our alliance.

This violent and illegal decision relieved us of every obligation toward an assembly without patriotism or moral force, the test of an ambitious and savage faction to which we had shown undeserved complaisance out of love for peace, but whose blind and unconditional figureheads we could not and would not do.

Thereupon we decided with full consciousness of our act, certain that we were following the course of patriotism and duty, to fight Francisco Villa with all our forces until we had removed from the horizon of the nation this menace of reaction and barbarity.

Carranza a Civilian.

Carranza is essentially a civilian rather than a military man. From the inception of the revolution he sought to direct its destinies as did Presidents Lincoln and Davis, control events in our Civil war. Accordingly when Villa commenced his military campaign against Carranza the latter had not a single soldier directly under his personal command. His only strength lay in the justice of his cause and the only means he used to organize an army was to unfurl the banner of patriotism and to allow such generals and their armies to gather around it as desired to combat for right and justice. The entire Constitutional Army, exclusive of the Division of the North, commanded by Villa, backed to the support of Carranza.

Carranza withdrew from Mexico City and established the national capital at Vera Cruz. Patriotic in its note of helplessness is the story that President Gutierrez told of conditions existing in Mexico City while he occupied the presidential chair. He narrated this after he had fled from the city and endeavored to attach himself to Carranza.

The following parts of his narrative are taken up after he recites in detail the executions of Alberto Garcia Aranaga, Vice-President of the Aguascalientes convention and Professor David Berlanga, another distinguished member of the convention, both of whom had been brutally murdered by the orders of Villa.

He says: "The members of the Aguascalientes convention which was now meeting in Mexico City, was slain by these daily murders. I informed my that they desired to change their residence from Mexico City to the town of San Luis Potosi, where they expected to convene in safety.

"A large number of the members of the convention proceeded to the above city and General Villa having been informed by his agents of what had happened had the audacity to issue orders of arrest and execution against these persons whose immunity was absolute and who were the source from which Villa derived the authority with which he is invested.

Delegates Flees.

In view of these terrible orders the delegates, carrying the flag of the convention, called for protection on the Carranza Governor of the State of Nuevo Laredo, in which State they are at present."

Indicative of what an empty honor Gutierrez held and how the so-called convention party now means but one man—Villa—is the following excerpt from the same narrative:

"On Sunday, December 31, General Villa came to my home, revolver in hand, accompanied by ten or twelve armed men, besides two thousand cavalry, who surrounded my house and removed the meager guard of twenty men who were defending me. With the courage instilled in him by such an array of force, Villa shamelessly insulted me and buried baseless, mortifying and criminal charges at me."

"With shame and indignation I had to be a spectator of all these outrages because I did not have sufficient force to hold the reign of murder and robbery that Villa conducted."

The flight of Gutierrez from Mexico City, accompanied by many prominent men in the so-called Convention party, strikingly illustrated to the world the impossibility of this or any other kindred government ruling in Mexico that was not subservient to the wishes of Villa.

The abandonment of Gutierrez and the other prominent men of the Convention party has left Villa isolated and alone and made the issue in Mexico now definite and certain. It is: Shall Villa be allowed to become the dictator of the country, or shall the people themselves rule?

"I see Sam, that the English government has placed with two New York firms an order for 900,000 rounds," said the shopkeeper to his cultural son.

"Well, look dat looks as if dey was to be some more powerful fighting."

The writing letters. What is a good one for artistic?

Be expressive—Boston, Franklin.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bear the

Signature of

Charl H. Fletcher

Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Futton Ayres had picked up a few French phrases. Entering the butcher's shop one day, she inspired it to say "bon vivant."

"Boc vivant," asked the butcher, puzzled.

"Boc vivant," he repeated. "That's the French for good liver, you know."

—Philadelphia Press.

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Strength of Insects.

The insects are provided with muscles of enormous power as compared with men. If they be held by the wings it can pick up and carry a match, and this is as if a man were able to pick up a beam twenty-eight feet long and fifteen and one half inches square.

An ordinary little ant can pull eight matches on rollers, which would equal a load of 220 beams the size of a man when its weight is compared with that of a horse.

The flea jumps 200 times its own height, which is about the same as if a man were to jump over the nearly thousand foot high Eiffel tower.

An oyster opens by being opened by exerting a force of over thirty pounds, and for a man to show the same power he would have to take up eighty large locomotives and bear them Atlantic-like upon his shoulders.

From a purely physical point of view man is the weakest of animals. It is only by the use of his mind and the application of the laws of mechanics in the machinery he has invented that he has been able to dominate the world.—Boston Herald.

The Yosemite.

The best authorities have now agreed upon the spelling of Yosemite as recorded in Hodge's "Handbook of the American Indians." The following forms have been employed in various publications: Oosemita, Oosemitte, Soosemita, Yosemite, Yoseemite, Yosemita, Yoseemite, Yosemete, Yosemetes and Yosemita. It never was used by the Indians as the name of the valley, for the Awan division of the Miwok tribe, who made their home in the valley, called their principal village and the whole valley by their name Awan. The name Yosemite may have derived from the Awan village of Lesamalit, but Powers regards it as a distortion of the Miwok word yozamalit, meaning grizzly bear.—New York Sun.

The Squirrel.

Innocent in all his ways, harmless in his food, playful as a kitten, but without cruelty, and surpassing the fantastic dexterity of the monkey, with the grace and brightness of a bird, the little dark-eyed miracle of the forest glances from branch to branch, more like a sunbeam than a living creature. It leaps and darts and twines where it will. A chamois is slow to it and another clumsy. grotesque as a gnome, gentle as a fairy, delicate as the silken plumes of the rush, beautiful and strong like the spiral of fern. It haunts you, listens for you, loves you, as if the angel that walks with your children had made it himself for a heavenly plaything.—John Kinkin.

Palace of the Popes.

The Vatican is the papal palace and derives its name from the hill on which it stands, the Mons Vaticanus, one of the seven hills of Rome. It is a collection of magnificent buildings, which occupy a space of 1,151 by 787 feet. The most ancient of the present structures dates from the time of Nicholas V, about 1447. The various popes from time to time added new buildings, in which are many works of art of a historical character. The Sistine Chapel, one of the Vatican edifices, contains Michelangelo's first masterpiece in painting, "The Last Judgment." The Pauline Chapel possesses Michelangelo's frescoes of "The Conversion of St. Paul" and "The Crucifixion of St. Peter."

Troops and Winter.

When Napoleon went to Moscow and back it was found that the French soldiers abdicated the intense cold better than the Poles and north Germans. It is quite wrong, by the way, to suppose, as is often done, that that fatal winter set in early with exceptional severity. Napoleon invented that explanation to palliate the disaster into which he plunged his army. But the autumn was so exceptionally mild that the peasants believed that God was favoring Napoleon, and the first snow-storm did not come until Nov. 8, an unusually late arrival.

Decorations For Women.

There are few decorations for women in Europe, the most ancient order coming from the Austrian throne. It is the decoration of the Star and Crucifix and is given to women of high rank. Another is the Lusitan, founded in memory of the beautiful queen of Prussia whom Napoleon insulted. This order is given to all classes of women who subject themselves to any great self-sacrifice.

Harder Than Diamonds.

Although the diamond is generally regarded as the hardest of all substances, it is a fact that there is a substance even harder. This is a metal known as tantalum, a rare metal, although not one of the rarest. Just how hard it may be imagined when it is mentioned that a thin sheet of it was once placed under a diamond drill worked day and night for three days. The only effect was a slight indentation in the tantalum and the wearing out of the diamond. Tantalum is very difficult to produce, but when it can be obtained in sufficient quantities it will be an exceedingly useful substance. Among its other uses it will be employed to cut diamonds and to make filaments for electric lamps. It is one of the few substances that are hard without being brittle.

Only Something.

"It is extravagance to buy such dress," said Mrs. Bargains.

"It was real cheap, baby, dear—only a dollar something a yard."

"How much is 'something'? What was the price?"

"It was \$1.25 a yard," New York Herald.

Alaska's White Death.

A fearful type of storm is the so-called "white death" of Alaska. This is a fog in which the whole air becomes full of minute particles of ice. It is thick beyond belief, and exposure to it for any length of time in the open means certain death to human beings.

A Stagecoach Romance.

A gentleman riding in a luxurious parlor car on the Central Pacific railroad read a novel which appeared to bore him, closed it, yawned, cast a glance through the window, yawned again and was about to settle himself for a nap when a white bearded passenger in the chair next to him said: "I'll travel now, isn't it?"

The bored man looked at the other as much as to say, "I have no acquaintance with you, sir, and I don't wish any." Then he granted an assent and was settling himself further for slumber when the old man continued:

"When I traveled as a youngster there was something to keep a fellow awake. At 10 years of age I went from Pittsburgh across the Allegheny mountains, part way by stage, part way by canal and the rest on a shooting steamboat on a river. On that canal there wasn't any porcelain bowl to wash up as there is on this car. There were only a tin wash basin and a piece of bar soap, with a roller towel to wipe one. But there was something better than there is here. There were two of the most eminent lecturers in the United States aboard, and one evening, they both gave the passengers a talk."

The man who was obliged to take all this made a virtue of necessity and I've crossed the prairies of Illinois in a stagecoach with a party, the members of which had never seen one another before starting, and before the end of the trip became friends for life. One man who had a stentorian voice said he never felt so bad room enough to sing except when he was on what was then called the grand prairie of Illinois. We turned in sitting straight up as we were, about 10 o'clock and jolted up and down all night. But after the first night we slept well and were ready to crack jokes at one another in the morning.

There were two matrimonial matches made on that trip. Curious, wasn't it? The parties had no acquaintance before." A rough looking man, not quite so old, sitting in a seat opposite, had been listening to this contrast between the old and new methods of travel and at this point spoke up:

"Maybe you gents would like to hear one of them stagecoach romances."

The old man acquiesced. The other passenger looked as if he would like to call the conductor and have both men put off the train as nuisances.

"I don't look like a man as has had a romance, do I?" the third party went on. "I was better lookin' before a fellow went gunnin' for me in the Alhambra gambling saloon at Cheyenne in 1868 and give me the scar. You talk about travelin' furder East in the 40's and 50's. You didn't hav' no such place to stop as Cheyenne when it was the terminal of the U. P. And as for your canal boats, with lecturers on 'em, they wouldn't be as lively as a stagecoach with road agents stopping the way and hollin' up the passengers for their valuables. I was sittin' on a box with the driver of a coach one day—the inside was empty—when right out on plain, where there wasn't anything but cactus and gopher holes not a tree or even a shrub to shade her—we come up with the partie gal I ever seen walkin' in the hot sun. She looked awful tired and hot, and I suggested to the driver to take her up. He said if she wanted to ride she'd have to pay her fare. I asked her why she was walkin', and she said she hadn't no money; she'd run away from home on account of a stepmother and was tryin' to get to some civilized town where she could locate and make a livin'."

"The upshot of it was I agreed to pay her fare and she got inside. The money wasn't nothin' to me, seein' I'd just raked in \$3,000 at faro, and I didn't mind a little sum like that when a partie gal was concerned. The tears almost came into her eyes when she thanked me for doin' it, and I wished I had some excuse to give her a lot more.

Wall, after a spell I climbed down and got inside the coach. The old coachin' days in the East back in the 40's might be sociable, but I reckon a feller seldom had a coach all to himself with a partie gal. And maybe there wasn't nothin' to start a love affair on one o' them Illinois or Allegheny mountain rides. In my case there was a mighty big favor to start one. A gal as has just been saved from walkin' on an alkali plain in the hot sun and transferred to the leather seat of a stagecoach is in a mighty good condition to be made love to by the man as done it.

"She told the pitiful story of that stepmother o' hers I ever heered. It almost made me weep. I couldn't understand how the gal could 'a' stood it, or, rather, wouldn't 'a' stood it, seeing that she wasn't no measty, honky little thing, but a real strappin', strong girl.

"Suddint it occurred to me that this was a good chance for me to reform and settle down. I tol' the girl about myself and offered if she'd marry a galoot I quit gamblin', put the money I had in my pocket into stockin' a store and we'd be as happy as two turtle-doves. She said it was awful saddint, but seen' she didn't know what on earth she was goin' to do—she covered her face with her handkerchief and blubbered—she reckoned she'd better take up with me even if I were a stranger, I kissed her and promised to make her a good husband. Then she cried a little more and said such a generous man deserved a wife that would be kind to him and she'd devote the bulk of her life to me."

"There's a sompin' I heered about a galoot's passion," I reckoned I had one on 'em in them days. I got tired o' lovetakin' after a while, just as some married persons want to come home and stop loatin' before the honeymoon has come to an end. Happenin' to put my hand in my coat pocket I felt a pack of keards and takin' 'em out, asked the gal if she known any game. She said she'd never seen any keards before. I allowed I'd teach her a lee-foker and the sittin' on the back seat and I on the front, we made a table o' the middle one. I loaned her some money to begin on.

"She was so stupid about it, and played so bad, bettin' when she hadn't nothin' and layin' down a full hand, that I'd soon won all I lent her. She said I'd try again she thought she could do better, so I loaned her some more money and we went on with the game. This time she did better, although she was mighty stupid."

"How much is one king worth?" she asked.

"Nothing," I answered, "two kings?"

"Not very much."

"Five kings?"

"There ain't no such thing."

"Well," she said, "I'm goin' to bluff, and, sayin' three aces, I went for her. After she'd exhausted what I'd loaned her.

"She got some more and raised me, and kept borryin' and raisin' till there was a big pot on the table. When I thought I'd done enough to give her a good lesson I called her."

"Do you know that gal had four kings and cleaned me outen \$160. I larfed and thought I'd show her how easy it would be to win it all back, and I started in. In an hour she had my pile.

"My dear," I said, "sein' I took you into this year coach not o' the broolin' sun and pals yer fare, and considerin' that I sent you the first stake, I reckon you'll refuse to lend me some pie to start it with to get revenge?"

"No," she said, "I better not. Seein' you're goin' to be my husband and I've got to reform you, I'd better and hold on to any cash that comes into my hands. Your partner for gamblin' might git the better o' yer in spite o' all yer good resolutions."

"I don't like to spoil yer idea o' this yer stagecoach romance by tellin' the rest o' it, cause it degenerated from a love affair to draw, not a draw in a game o' poker, the difference bein' that this article drawed want a keerd, but a weapon. I was so gol darned disgusted with the gal that I tol' her I wouldn't trouble her to keep my cash as my sweetheart or my wife nuther and she could just turn over the winnin'."

"She answered that the days when women knuckled down to men were over and she proposed to stand for her rights. With that she took her hand from under a jacket she wore, and before I could say Jack Robinson she had me covered."

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending in notes to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 2. Make all queries brief as is consistent with clearness. 3. Write on one side of the paper only. 4. Answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the page, and the signature, & leave a space for contributions, this to be written just below in blank stamped envelope, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to: MRS. K. M. STIFFEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

MATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology by John Barber, Esq., Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. —E. M. T.

1798. Sayre, Rev'd. James, former Min'r Tehn. Ch. died at Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 18.

1798. Scott, George, Esq., accidentally drowned near his farm at Folsom, May 18, ag. 57. (Father of Mrs. Mann.)

1799. Senter, Dr. Isaac, died, at Newp. Dec. 20, ag. 46 yrs.

1800. Senter, Doct. Horace commenced practice in Newp. Nov.

1801. Scott, George, Esq., former Recorder of City. Died, Feb. 21, ag. 66 yrs.

1801. Stanton, Jos. of Charlestown, elected member of Congress, April.

1801. Schoolkeeping, was commenced in Newport, this year by Jason Sprague & Roway Taylor.

1802. Stocum, John, appointed Surveyor & Inspector of Custom vice, Daniel Lyman, removed.

1802. Sterne, Benj. son of Samuel fell on a pen knife, which penetrating his chest, killed him.

1802. Sanford, Samuel Esq. died at Newport, Sept. aged, 72 yrs.

1802. Spooner, Capt'n Wm. former Commander of Newport Guards died Dec. ag. 63 yrs.

1803. Snow, Mr. Joseph, died at Newp. Mar. ag. 58 yrs.

1804. Senter, Doct. Horace, was mortally wounded in a duel, by Hon. John Hulledge, of S. C. near Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 12, and died on the 19th, ag. 28 years.

Mar. 21. Samtrams, Ship Capt. Jacob Smith, with a valuable cargo of Silks; Tens &c. went on Shore, at East end of vineyard & was a total loss, cargo val. \$30 or \$40,000.

1806. Sanford, Samuel a cab maker in Newport, formerly an Officer in Revolutionary War, drowned himself in a fit of Mania Pota. Nov.

Nov. 18, 1806. School opened in Clarke St. by Wm. L. Macey, and Eliz. Trott, firm Macey & Trott.

Dec. 1805. Smith, Henry of Prov. 1st Senator, elected Gov'r for term of year. Gov. Connor, & L. L. Gov. Mumford having died.

1806. Sherman, Susan, wife of Benj. ag. 77.

1806. Swinburne, Mary, wife of Thos. ag. 57.

1806. Stratton, John Jun. died at P't Petro ag. 24.

1806. Ship, Ann & Hope of Prov. belonging to Brown & Ives, Capt. Long, Master went ashore in a Snow Storm on the South Side of Block Island, Jan. 10, and went to pieces her cargo, Sugar, coffee & Spices, from India.

1806. Sloop, Baltimore, Capt. Flinch, went ashore, Jan. 9, at Block Island, belonged to Newport.

1806. Snell, Doct. murdered Michael Tomkins, at S. C. Nov. 10.

1806. Stevens, Jos. (Cutler) died, Jan. 16, ag. 35 yrs.

1806. Scott, Martha, wife of John C. died, March on Coast of Africa.

1806. Sanford, Geo. N. of Sam'l died ag. 21.

Queries.

Mass., between Dec. 30, 1792, the date of her will, and April 21, 1793, the date of its probate. Can anyone give me the ancestry of Thomas (1) Flagg, and the maiden name and ancestry of his wife, Mary? —M. A.

1811. Holdridge, Quincy—William Holdridge, Quincy—William Holdridge, son of Robert Quincy, in 1767. They are said to have been the parents of the Tabitha Holdridge who married Humphrey Brown on July 22, 1721. Can anyone verify the above, and give me the ancestry of William Holdridge and his wife Lydia Quincy? —S. P.

1812. Gates, Bowker—Mary Bowker, born in Marlboro, Mass., 1805, married—Gates, Wanted, husband's name and parentage, and names of children. —W. B.

1813. Bowker—Edmund Bowker, born in Sudbury, Mass., 1809, married Elizabeth—, and had children born in Sudbury and Hopkinton 1723-1740. Wanted wife's name and parentage. —W. B.

Notice of the pendency of a bill entitled "An Act in amendment of An Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Tiverton Electric Light Company,'" passed by the General Assembly at the January Session, A. D. 1899.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 29 of the General Law of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given of the pendency of the General Assembly of a bill entitled "An Act in amendment of an act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Tiverton Electric Light Company,'" passed by the General Assembly at the January session, A. D. 1899. Said bill provides that said corporation shall be empowered to erect, own, use and maintain such buildings, structures, pipes or conduits as it deems fit to conduct wires for electrical purposes connected with such business, in, through, over and under public highways, streets, thoroughfares and alleys in the town of Little Compton, as it is now incorporated, to all parts of town, and also with the consent of the owners, upon and over any private property and buildings in said town of Little Compton, such power to be exercised in all cases in accordance with the regulations and order, and by the permission of the town court of law.

Tiverton Electric Light Company,
GEORGE R. DAVIS, President,
March 11, 1915. 3-15-94.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

House of Representatives,
Providence, March 14, 1915.

PUBLIC HEARING.

State Highway Commissioner.

The Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in Senate Bill, entitled

"An Act providing for the construction, improvement and maintenance of State Highways and State Bridges and the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner and defining his powers and duties."

In Hearing Room 315, State House, Providence, on

Tuesday, March 16, 1915,

upon the calling of the House.

RICHARD W. JENNINGS,
ARTHUR A. RHODES,
Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

House of Representatives,
Providence, March 11, 1915.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The Committee on Corporations will hear all persons interested in House Bill, entitled

"An Act in addition to and in amendment of an act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Providence Gas Company,' passed at the June session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1847, and of the several acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto in Committee Room 305, State House, Providence, on

Thursday, March 18, 1915,

upon the calling of the House.

ALBERT H. LANCAWORTHY,
JOHN J. ROSENFIELD, Chairman,
Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Senate,
Providence, March 14, 1915.

PUBLIC HEARING.

Relief of Destitute Mothers.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Senate will hear all persons interested in Senate Bill, entitled

"An Act making provision for the relief of destitute mothers and their children."

In Hearing Room 315, State House, Providence, on

Friday, March 19, 1915,

upon the calling of the Senate.

CLARK WURSTER,
W. LOUIS FROST, Chairman,
Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Senate,
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